

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

Slaves in the Revolted States Proclaimed Forever Free.

Parts of Louisiana and Virginia Excepted from the Effects of the Proclamation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1, 1863. By the President of the United States of America-A Proclamation.

Whereas, on the twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand cight hundred and sixty two, a Proclamation was issued by the President of the United States containing among other things the fol-

"That on the First Day of January, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-three, all persons held as Siaves within any State, or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall there be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then thenceforth and FOREVER FREE, and the Executive Government of the United States, including the Military and Naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any effort they may rocke for their actual freedom,

"That the Executive will, on the first day of January aforesaid, by Prodamation. designate the States and parts of States, if any is which the people therein respectively shall then be in Rebellion against the United States, and the fact that any State, or the people thereof, shall on that day be in good fulth represented in the Congress of the United States by Members chosen thereto at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such States shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State and the people thereof are not then in Rebellion against the United States."

New therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States in time of actual armed Robeilion against the authority and Government of the United States, and as a fit and recessary war measure for suppre-sing said Rebellion, do, on this first day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixtythree, and in accordance with my purpose so to do publicly proclaimed for the full period of one hundred days from the day of the first above-mentioned order, and designate, as the States and parts of States wherein the people thereof respectively are this day is rebellion against the United States, the following, to wit:

ARKANSAS,

TEXAS,

LOUISIANA-

except the Parishes of St. Bernard, Palquemines, Jefferson, St. John, St. Charles, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Terre Bonne, Lafourel, St. Mary, St. Martin and Orleans, including the City of New-Orleans.

. MISSISSIPPI. ALABAMA, FLORIDA, GEORGIA, SOUTH CAROLINA, and VIRGINIA-

except the forty-eight counties designated as West Virginia, and also the countries of Berkley, Accomac, Northampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Ann, and Norfolk, including the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth, and which excepted parts are, for the present, left precisely as if this Proclamation were not issued.

And by virtue of the power and for the purpose aforesaid, I do order and declare that ALL PERSONS HELD AS SLAVES Within said designated States and parts of States

ARE, AND HENCEPORWARD

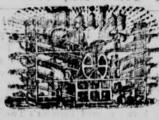
Shall be Free!

and that the Executive Government of the United States, including the Military and Naval Authorities thereof will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons.

And I herby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free, to abstain from all violence, unless in necessary self-defense, and I recom-

EXTRA. New-Work

mend to them that in all cases, when allowed, OUR RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.



Tribune.

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they labor faithfully for reasonable wages.

And I further declare and make known that

such persons of suitable condition will be re-

ceived into the armed service of the United

States to garrison forts, positions, stations and

other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in

And upon this, sincerely believed to be an act

of justice, warranted by the Constitution, upon

military necessity, I invoke the considerate

judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my

hand and caused the seal of the United States

L. s.] Done at the City of Washington, this first

America the eighty-seventh.

By the President-WILLIAM H. SEWARD,

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

Emott made a decision at the present term of the Suprem

Court declaring the act of the Legislature authorizing the wi-dening and improvement of Bushwick arouse is the Extern District microstitutional because it limits the costs to \$100,000. He therefore denies the motion for the amount-

ment of Commissioners to estimate the assessments. The necessary amendment will be controller specied at the next session of the Lexislature, as the improvement is one of which the property owners stand greatly in next.

POLICE APPOINTMENTS .- The Police Commissionare have recently appointed Mr. George R. Rhades as Cap-tain of the Forty-third Precinct and Mr. Wm. T. Sailmore as Sergeant of gire Forty-fourth Precinct.

A DRUTAL ASSAULT.—A man named James Dal-ton was arrested yesterday, charged with essaulting Daniel cost, at the residence of the latter, No. 150 South Second street. It appeared upon an examination, that the parties were engaged in a right, and that the accused bit Scott's nose completely off. He was held to answer.

FIRE. - A slight fire occurred Wednesday in a dwelling loose in South Fifth street, next Total Avecue. It was caused by the directing of a stove, and damaged the premises to the calcul of +5:

A Song for the Times.

As we cluster in peace 'cound the oright evening light,
And a thousand home conforts only,
While we list to the winds and the storms of the night-

Now the long Winter evenings are with us again

And we think of the days that are past; . We remember the faces that gladdened us then,

When the shadows of twitight encircle our home,

And the plentiful board we prepare, There is a dull, solving word, a perceptible gloom,

We remember our brave soldler boy.

There 's a sudness in each gentle eye;

For the music is breathed with a sigh.

There's a peng to each holiday joy,

And remember our brave soldier boy.

We'll remember our brave soldier boy.

Franction, Warms County, Pa.

As we glance at the one vacant chair. When the children are playful and noisy with might

When with friends we guite round the featival board,

And the songs, once so jevous, no pleasures afford

Though our hearts are united in friendship and truth.

For we make from our circle the friends of our youth-

When the white snow is apread over valley and hill.

And the sleigh bells to Jingling by.

We remember the past with a sad, painful thrill.

While our loved ones the rights of our country defead. 'Galast the fees who our peace would destroy,

When to Heaven for blessings our prayers shall ascend-

The Voyage of the City of Washington.

The late voyage of the steamship City of Wash-

ington, hence to Liverpool, is called the quickest

on record by a screw steamer. The following is an

Kinezle : 10:13. Roche Point, and received pinot; it, and chunch; at 2 a. m. precessed:
Dec. 16, arrived at Liverpool at \$\frac{1}{2}\$; p. m.
Passure to Liverpool Fandy Hook to Rock Light, 9 days 19\frac{1}{2}\$ hours, describing detention at Core, lone 60, passed bark-rigged attenues bound w -et, supposed the Kangardoo.
11th, 9 a. m., lin. 45, lon. 44, passed American slup Drext-marght, bound east.

VICESIUEG .- Admiral David D. Porter wrote from

Cairo to a friend in Philadelphia that he would cap-

ture Vicksburg on or before Jan. 1, and present it to

the nation as a New-Year's gift. As the Admiral is

Banks have gone up from below to help him, it is

pretty safe to expect good news from that quarter

CONNECTION LEGUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

-This Convention is called for Jan. 21, at 10 n. m.,

at the Music Hall, New-Haven. "All those who

honestly desire to stand by the Government in its

hour of paril, and aid in the restoration of its author-

ity, are invited to co-operate with Republicaus in

MINUTE OF LINT .- It is currently reported that

large bundles and bales of new bandages and lint,

contributed by the people for army-hospita! purposes

tave been sold to paper makers at Dalton, Mass

Will the Sanitary Commission inquire who is respon-

A Down-East paper says: "We know a zealous

Emancipationist who has the hours to the 1st of Jan-

uary scored down, and rubs out one as often as the

CINCINNATI. Dec. 31.—FLOUR firm and advanced 10c.; sales at \$5 10 \(\pi \) \$15. We gat firm; Red 98c. \$\(\pi \) \$1. We in the second of the second of \$4 \) \$10 \(\pi \

clock strikes."

sible for this perversion of the soldiers' property?

a man of his word, and Farragut and the troops of

And forgetful of caree that suncy, When the apples and outs have been placed on the hearth-

THE BUSHWICK AVENUE IMPROVEMENT .- Judge

day of January, in the year of Our Lord one

thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and

of the Independence of the United State of

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Secretary of State.

For The Tribune

said service.

Almighty God.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 2, 1863.

The Clearance of Supplies for the Allies.

PROTEST BY THE MEXICAN MINISTER.

The Correspondence on the Subject.

affairs on of which arises the correspondence at present going on between Mr. Romero, the Minister of Mexico here, and Secretary Seward, a brief retrospect of recent occurrences may not be unprofitable. There are grounds for the belief that the facts about to be stated will be confirmed by official documents, when the correspondence on the subjects treated of shall be published. In the absence of these documents the following statement may be celled upon

In February last, the Mexican Consul at New-York informed Mr. Romero that vessels were leaving that city carrying provisions and articles contraband of war to Vera Cruz for the use of the Allies, whose troops were then at that port. The Maxican Minister, without delay, advised Secretary Seward of central in the pending war, and made the suggestion that if that were their purpose, they should put a stop to the experiations from New-York then go-

The Secretary of State in his answer to this communication took the ground that the U. S. dil not recognize a state of war as existing between Mexico and the allied powers, the latter having landed at Vera Cruz estensibly as friends and being still engaged in negotiation with Mexico. The Sucretary of State added that it was for the interest of Mexico that the United States should take this position, since the allies to whom Europe was open, and that therefore it was for her advantage that we should trest both her and the allies as friends, and export to each

ard's principles and propositions, and saying that he was perfectly willing that the Allies should be allowed to expert provisions and articles contraband of war, if the same privilege were extended to his Government. Thus the matter stood until July last, when an agent of the Junter Gov rament having been apprised of the understanding with Secretary Seward, came to this country to purchase arms ment. He failed in this, but was told that although the Government had none to sell, he could export them to Maxico if he could arrange for their purchare from private parties.

After some difficulty, the agent effected a purchase of about therty-six thousand (36,000) Belgian mus-kets, altered to percussion locks, with fifteen milion (15,000,000) parcussion caps, and a few thousand articles, and applied for a clearance to Matamoras, that port being the only one open at the time, as Tampico and Vera Cruz were their in the possession of the enemy. Collector Barney, on the 21st of Angust, refused to grant the clearance without special permit from Sec. Chase, pleading his instructions to the effect that such permit was necessary in the case of all vessels desiring to go to Manamoras, that port being a convenient entrepor for the R-bels.

being apprised of this fresh difficulty, Mr. Rome hald the case before Secretary Seward, who referred him to Secretary Chase, to whose province the mater properly belonged. Accordingly, on the 27th of who was at first willing to authorize the experiation, cargo, said that he did not feel at liberty to permit such a large expertation, unless the Secretaries of War and Navy authorized it. A memorandum was thereupon drawn up, comprising a schedule of the cargo, and the suggestion that the guns being Belgian muskets altered to percussion locks, worth but \$4 apiece, cush, would be of no use to our soldiers. Assistant Secretary Harrington called upon the Secretaries named above with this mem randum.

Shittnet of her log:

Dec. 6, wind west fresh, left wharf at 1 p. m.; passed Sandy Book Light samp 1946.

Pec. 7, wind W.N. W.; made 273 miles; lat. 40 45, lon. 68; fresh gele, squally heavy snow.

Dec. 8, wind W. N. W.; made 221 miles; lat. 42 09, lon. 40 Mr. Welies saw no objection to the proposed pro-proceeding. But Mr. Stanton declined in writing to relax the order heretofore made prohibiting such exportations."

Dec. 8. wind W. N. W.; made 321 miles; lat. 42 09, lon. 40
18. fresh gase, squality
Ilon. 9, wind casterly; made 232 miles; lat. 44 11, lon. 65 10;
fresh bresse, later, moderate and clear.
Dec. 10, wind casterly; made 262 miles; lat. 46 12, lon. 49 34;
moderate breeze; later, light and clear.
Dec. 11, wind casterly; made 274 miles; lat. 48 14, lon. 43 35;
moderate breeze; later, light and cloudy.
10c. 12 wind N. N. E. to N. W.; made 316 miles; lat. 49 36,
lon. 35 52 strong breeze and heavy squalis.
Dec. 13, wind N. W. to W. S. W.; made 332 miles; lat. 50
33 lon. 28 01; moderate breezes.
Dec. 14, wind W. S. W. to S. W.; made 332 miles; lat. 51
25 lon. 19 00; fresh gale.
Dec. 15, wind S. W. to W. S. W.; made 312 miles; lat. 51
(a, lon. 11 10; fresh gale.
To Fastred. 60 miles; p. m.; passed Fastnel; 8:48, Head
Kinels. 10c.18, Roche Foint, and received pilot; 11, anchored, 272 m. preseaded. Upon this Mr. Romero went to Secretary Chase and said in effect that the necessities of Mexico which and but about (89,000) eighty thousand stands of arms for three hundred thousand (300,000) soldiers were so pressing that he would waive the argument on principle, if permission could be granted him to send a smaller number of arms than those named in his invoice. He also took occasion to re mind Mr. Chase that his objection at the first inter view had been not to allowing any but to allowing so many arms to go, and asked him to fix a comber that he would permit to be exported. To this Secretary Chase snewered, that as matters at present stood he could not clear a vessel carrying a single gun out of the country, since the Secretary of War's order against such exportation was very clear, and se had declined to relax it in this case.

It is noteworthy that, in previous interviews, neither Secretary Chase nor Collector Barney had referred, directly or indirectly, to the existence of the alleged order, but had spoken in a manner inconsistent on the face of it, with their knowledge of its

Rebuffed in this way, but receiving an intimation that there might be no objection to the exportation of a few thousand stand of arms, if it could be done without the official knowlege of the Government, and not under a clearance to a Mexican port with which France might be disposed to quarrel, the parties that had sold the arms to Mexico made arrangements for a rour debout passage for them. Col lector Barney refused a clearance to Nassau, on the ground that munitions of war carried there were very likely to find their way to the Rebels Bu; he cleared the arms for Quebec, Canada, whence was in ended to send them to Matamoras, although before such clearance was granted, on the 29th or 30th of August, Secretary Chase had issued a special order to Collector Barney, forbidding him to clear the arms in question on any pretense or by

Under Collector Barney's clearance the arms got as far as Rouse's Point, where, on Nov. 15, they were seized by detectives on the plea that they were on their way to the Rebels. Efforts to procure their release upon proof that they were destined for Mexico proved unavailing.

Mexico being thus discomfited has not since underat en to ship arms or other contrat under of wire from this country, and have intide or a said remonstrance against the Rouse's Point seizurs or the first refusal

So much for the Mexican side of the question. aurning the leaf let us look at the For all side.

to clear the guns for Matamoros.

The same necessities that were felt by the Allies in February, the same ignorance as to the country and the disposition of the innabitants, beset the French in September when their re-enforcements landed under Gen. Forey. Perceiving that he must seek outside of the country supplies and transportation, Gen. Forey sent French officers to Havana New-Orleans, and New-York -all of whom came to the latter port-charged with the duty of obtaining what was needed, and especially mules and wagous. A letter from the Mexican Consul at Havana apprised the M. xicar Minister here of what was going on, and on the 6th of November he called on Secretary Seward to (Il him the facts, that being in possersion of them he might take what course he saw fit. About the end of November, baving received instructions from his Government that he should ask the United States to stop the exportation of wagons and mules for the French army of invasion, as being contrary both to the treaty between the two powers and to the law of nations, M. Romero laid them be-

ore Secretary Seward. The question was referred by him to Secretary Chase, whose brief opinion, supported by several citations from American authorities, chiefly draws from the instructions of Mr. Webster in regard to questions arising while the war was waging between lexas and Mexico, to the effect that the United States Government could not interfere with the mission of the French officers; that if our citizens chese to sell articles contraband of war to beiligerents, they might do so subjecting themse ves to the risk of the publies prescribed by the law of nations in such cases, if caught by those against whom their operations were directed.

Mr. Romero answered this brief opinion at length, referring to the standard authorities or pitern local law, to the treaty with Moxico, which expressly prohibits the importation of continband of war to a ation at war with either of the parties to the reaty, remling, as one of the articles contraband, , and also calling attention to the transaction in the matter of the attempted transportation of for the use of Mexico, referred to above, which, so the communication plausibly urged, were as necessary to Mexico as wagons and males are to the French, and he more necessary. To this, Secretary Seward responded that the grounds upon which the prohibition in the case of aims and the permission in the case of other articles contraband war stood, were essentially different, and that ine United States sutended to observe the strictes

The Government had issued a general order proibiting the exponention of agms to any country whether at sence or war with the United States for the reason that she needed all the arms within her borders for the use of her own soldiers engaged in patting down the rabellion, and for the further men that she was unwilling to send any arm where they might fell into the hands of the Rebels But as vegards other contraband of war this reason other articles of that description might be lawfully old by chizens of the United States and purchased by foreigners, all parties to the transaction running the mevilable risks of the business.

To this Mr. Romero's rejoinder to which Mr. Seward has not yet replied, is long and elaborate. He raises in diplomatic phrase a question as to the existence of the probibition order alleged, and grounds his doubts upon the ignorance of the Secre thry of the Treasury and of Collector Barney of its existence before Secretary Stanton's ref. reace to it, and the apparent ignorance of Collector Barney for game have been since granted.

Upon the other branch of the question, he arguesthat the United States is occupying the same ground in this matter, which she quarreled with England for taking as reards herself, and in support of this view, she quotes from the diplomatic papers just issued from the State Department several dispatches of Minister Adams and Secretary Se vard, to the effect, that England was not neutral in our domestic contest in that, she permitted the Rebels to export arms, ammenition, and money against the remonstrance of our Government.

Thus the metter stands at this moment, and w leave the facts as they are, without note or comment.

A Retrospect and a Lesson.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: The merchants of New-York, engaged in trade with the country, have the reputation of shaping their politics in accordance with what they cem their interests. If we look at the flatter a certain newspaper editor somewhere in Georgia rande a few years ego, in publishing what was termed the "Biack List," and the numerous cards that appeared in the city newspapers, setting themseives right on the ques ion of Slavery, the implica tion would seem justifiable. But when the history of the merchants for the past twenty years is reviewed, and a careful record made of those who have sold their principles for Southern trade, and the fact appears that every firm, so far as the memory of the writer can call to mind, is made poor and bankrupt

poor and down-trodden race? It is raid of the merchants who made up the officers of the famous cotton meeting at Castle Garden in 1850, that the President, Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, covering a good part of a column in the papers, and representing a very large proportion of the wealthy and prosperous firms in the Southern business, there is not one from the President to the last of the Secretaries, but that to-day is in a state of

by the dishonesty and treachery of the South, does

it not look like retribution for the wrongs done to a

hopeless bankruptcy. Now, is this not a proper subject for reflection and study? Is the merchant who sacrifices great principles for selfish purposes, looking at it in a purely material sense, a gainer thereby. Have not there who, from a sense of justice, expressed their true and honest opinion on all the subjects of morals (for Slavery is not a political question alone, but one of morality and religion) been saved from a total loss of property by an overruling Providence, when seemingly they have sacrificed profit for principles?

An event is now close at hand which, in importance to all future time, is second not even to the Independence of our glorious country. We are now, every one of us, called upon—as citizens, as patriots, as lovers of justice-to sustain the President in his Proclamation of Freedom. Let it be received with

acclamation by all good and honest men. Let every lover of his country, of both sexes, choose their assectiones, their alliances, and form their business relations, so far as can be, with those who make honesty, truth, and justice, their rule of life, and apply the principle, referred to in the commencement of this article, when self-interest, that powerful infinence which controls us all to a greater or less axtent, will move us as one man to hate Slavery, which has well nigh rained us all, and we be again a happy, prosperous, and united people.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

Notes Bistorical and Anecdetal, Rebel and National-The 54th Penusylvania Volunteers Concluded.

From Our Special Correspondent.
HAUSASTOWN, Md., Dec. 20, 1852.
I closed my last letter leaving Col. Campbell on his way down the railroad, with small detachments from Companies I and D, to Back Creek, where he took up a few men from Company G, Capt. Long, and with this elender force (in all but 66 men) pushed on toward North Mountain Station, baving previously detailed Maj. Linton, with 10 men, to scout the mountain, and watch the movements of the enemy. No scener had the main body of the Confederates passed the mountain, and the rear-guard come up, than Col. Campbell, with his 66, attacked them with sudden impetuosity, putting nearly the whole rear-guard to confusion and flight, killing 2, wounding 7, and capturing 19, beside 30 stand of arms, and an artillery caisson. Fearing to expose his weakness, the Colonel quickly withdrew his party and retired to the railroad, with his prisoners, arms, and calsson, with which he returned on the cars to Back Creek, where he left the small squad of Company G, and at once proceeded to Sir John's Run; and on the following day he established a telegraph of fice near the bridge, in order to communicate readily with Maj. Linton, whom he had left in command at

Back Creek.
On the 14th, learning that the Confederate pickets On the 14th, learning that the Confederate pickets were in sight from Back Creek, Col. Campbell hurried down the read with detachments from Companies C, D, and 1—in all, about 200 man. From their stations, the enemy's pickets could see but one side of his ramp at the bridge, and struck with this fact, he conceived and executed a happy device. Leading in his detachment on that side, he marched them over the hill, one of sight of the enemy, and again and again and again and nagain back to the read and through the camp, thus conveying to the Rebel pickets the impression that the post had been strongly re-enforced. That right three hollowed logs were mounted upon the wooden breastworks, and with the soldiers' gum blankets wrapped around them, presented the appearance of formidable siege gums. To complete the deception, the men bored heles in the stumps with a

deception, the men bored holes in the stumps with a large augur, and charging them freely with powder, act them off regularly, morning and evening. The traveler going west, after he has passed North Mountain and penetrated the deep cut, will observe on the right hand side of the road, and just at the west and of the bridge, a high rocky bluff, rising almost perpendicularly from the creek below: on the top of this bluff is still to be seen the rude breastwork, and if by the magic of imagination the traveler will mount a few steps guns there, he will have Col. Campbell's Quaker fort complete. leception, the men bored holes in the strings with a

Cel. Campbell's Quaker fort complete.
Shirmishing with the energy's pickets was kept ap almost daily until the 21st of September, when the Columb learned that a considerable force was s, proaching the bridge with the design of destroying it, whereupen he sent his train, that night, to South Branch, with orders to take up 50 from each comany, and return to Back Creek with them (500 men y daylight. Unfortunately (or perhaps fortunately by daylight. Unfortunately (or perhaps fortunately) the engine broke down, and the train did not arrive at Cherry Run, three miles above Back Creek, until at Cherry Run, three miles above Back Creek, until nine o'clock in the morning. Meantimes, the party at the bridge were attacked by two regiments of infantry, two of cavalry and six pieces of smillery, and Major Linken estreated before this overwhelming force to therry Run just as Col. Campbell smivad with the reenforcement. The enemy, imagining, rerhaps, that they were being decoved into an ambiscade, fired the bridge, and fell back to Hodgewille, whereupon Col. Campbell threw out his rickets to their old stations at Back Creek, while the main force of Company G. with de-achievest

On the 24th, Col. Campbell telegraphed to May. Cen. Wool, at Baltimore, asking for two companies of Cavalry. Gen. Wool replied on the 26th, ordering Col. Campbell "If threatened by a superior force, to fail back on Cumberland," but said nothing

On the evening of the 20th the troops at Cherry Run discovered a cavalry force on the tow path and road, on the Maryland side of the Potomae, stationing pickets along the road and canal. The men at Cherry Run hailed them and asked what they were doing there. The reply was, "Watching you descend?" An anuming dialogue was then interchinged, in which our men in vain endeavored to rouvince them that they were Union soldiers. These prudent cavallers were invited over to see for themselves, but decidedly declined the invitation. Finally, after much parky, one of Campbell's men was permitted to cross, and succeeded in satisfying them of the loyalty on the "South side."

From these nevernents on the opposite bank Col. Campbell concluded that the General commanding the Army of the Potomac was under the impression that the Rebels occupied the Virginia side of the river. He accordingly dispatched his Adjutant, On the evening of the 20th the troops at Cherry

that the Rebels occupied the Arginia and of the river. He accordingly dispatched his Adjutant, Wm. H. Rose, to Gen. McClellan, with a report of his position and operations, and the suggest on that the avairy on the north bank of the river be transferred to the seath side, which the General immediately ordered to be done, at the same time expressing his surprise at learning that are giment of Union

ing his surprise at learning that are giment of Union infantry was there.

On the morning of the 4th of October, Company K, Capt. Newhart, marianed at Little Campon, 22 miles east of Combarland, was attacked by the Confederate forces under Col. Imboden, consisting of seven companies of infantry and two of cavalrytic all about 700 men. Capt. Newhart was completely surprised and surrounded, his first intination of the presence of the enemy being a volley fixed from his own rifle bits upon his men, as they were from his own rifle pits upon his men, as they were at relicall. A dense fog prevailed at the line, and it was difficult to discover any object a few reds off. The men ren for their arms, and endeavored to cut their way out, but only 35 of them succeeded in doing so; the rest (52) were captured, including the Captain and 2d Lieutenant. The enemy had two killed and eight wounded; of Company K seven were wounded.

After fixing the bridge and water station, Col.

After fitting the bridge and water flation, Col. Imbotien pushed on with a part of his force, about 500, to Paw Paw, three miles east of Little Cacapon, where Company B, Capt. Hite, was posted, and captured the whole of that company.

Col. Campbell had received no intelligence of this raid, but finding telegraphic communication cut off, was on his way up the road to repair the wire, when belearned from an escaped soldier, five miles from Paw Paw, what had taken place. From other contres he ascertained the intention of the Robels to attack great Cacapon Bridge by way of Batte. sources he ascertained the intention of the Robels to attack great Cacapon Bridge by way of Batte. He accordingly look the squad of Company E at No. 12 Water above and the company at Rockwell's Run, and brought them on the train to Great Cacapon. The companies below he brought up to Sir John's Run and after nightfall moved the whole of his command (except the guards, who were left in the several charge with orders to destroy them if attacked), to the hill overlooking Batte, concealed by the woods, but in full view of all the roads. Here they awaited the enemy, who approached within six miles of Batte, where they batted, and on the following day retired to Pughtown, twenty-seven miles off.

Meantume, Gen. McClellan, learning that a large force was in the neighborhood, ordered Col. Camp-

force was in the reighborhood, ordered Col. Campbell to abandon the road and concentrate his regiment at Hancock, Md.; but Col. Campbell, knowing that the enony had fallen back, took the responsibility of disregarding the order, at the same time rending to Gen. McClellan an express report of the actual situation. Gen. McClellan then dis-

natched Gen. Averall with four regiments of day doing so, preferring to march by way of the Na-tional Junariko in Maryland to Cumberland, where he remained until the 12th of October, and then re-

ginia.

On the morning of the 19th of October, the Rebel General Stewart crossed the Potomac just below Back Creek, with 2 500 cavalry, and made his faurous raid into Pennsylvania. On Kair View Hights he captured the Signal Corps, and the carlied naws of his exploit was telegraphed to Son. Mc-Clellan by Col. Campbell.

About the 18th of October a considerable force of the agent.

About the sich of October a considerable force of the enemy again made their appearance near North Mountain Station, where they went to work tearing up the track, burning ties, and heating and bending rails. Gen. Newton, with three brigades, was sent to drive them off. He arrived in Hancock on the 19th of October; on the 22d he moved down the pike as far as Indian Spring (opposite Cherry Run), where he rested until the 27th, when he returned to Williamsport without having crossed into Virginia. The Rabels completed their work namelested, and at their leasure.

The Rebels completed their work unmolested, and at their leaves.

On the 13th of October Col. Campbell again received orders—this time from Gen. Franklin—"so concentrate his regiment at Hancock, or such other point as he might think beat, if threatened by force." But this obstrate Colonel has not yet found is necessary to visit Hancock—be continues to guard the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, from Paw Paw to Back Creek, and has moved Company A, Caps. Solier, to the 1-tter point from South Branch.

Here, then, is a regiment which has held its ground with notable fidelity, in situations always perplexing, and often most perilous. Here, too, is

ground with notable fidelity, in situations always perplexing, and often most perilous. Here, too, is a commander with a head full of policy, and a heart full of spirit. Set to guard, with a comparatively insignificent force, the most important military thoroughture in the country—in a region samest manufacturely bostile and overron with partical bands—be begins by procuring the favor, or accurring the neutrality, of an embittered and reckness computation, by measures of justice. Bharality and forbearance. With discretionary instructions from all of his superior officers with whom he has correspondence, often moder circumstances that would have abundantly justified him in abandoning the road, he invariably exercises that discretion on the road, he invariably exercises that discretion on the side of duty, and sticks fast by his lonely post, while the locality, and smout the existence, of his regiment is unknown to our army. Hoving day and night from one post to another, as often as he is threatened, cleverly escaping when desperately beset, frequently throwing out his whole force as pickets when he has to reserves to fall back upon, spain and again ingentiously befooling his enemy by almost numering devices, he has shown himself a capable strategist, a vigorous commander, a faithful spatle strategist, a vigorous commander, a faithi

Col. Cur phell has on several occasions requested to be relieved from duty on the rullroad (where, unhappily for him, he is exactly the right man in the right place), and sent into active service to the field. In his present position he and his officers are almost out of the line of promotion, and their concluck, however meritorious, can scarcely be recognized and rewarded while the regiment is "out of sight, out of mind" of the General-in-Chief. Again, I say, Wanto, for the shrewd and daring Colonel of the 54th Pennsylvania Volunteers, the first pair of useless strapa that may be found on the shoulders of a dull or time of Brigadier.

Regiment, N. Y. Velunteers .- Offeinl.

The following is a list of the killed, wounded and missing in the 66th Regiment N. Y. Volunteers, at

R. contusion of right shoulder; Mayer Hexter, Co. R.; Charles Schreiber, Co. K.; Charles Sangeaberg, Co. K.; build through chest; Charles Weisek, Co. R.; right arm ampulated; Fred-erick Shell, Co. E.; buildt through left thigh. Missixu-Lewis Roberts, Co. B.; Henry Paul, Co. B.; Pras. Delay, Thomas Dear, Mutthew Cavanaugh, Co. H.; James McGuire, Co. I.; John Cleary, Wm. Schneider, Co. K.

THE CONFEDERATE NAVY .- The English correspondent of The Independent thus explodes the

story of a large Confederate iron-clad navy being fitted out in England:

For some time past we have heard that a consort for the Alabama was nearly ready in Mr. Laird's yard at Firkenhead. We are now assured that this ship is built for a weal-known English merchant engaged in the China trade, and is to be added to his commercial fleet. I have a list before me of sixhis con mercial fleet. I have a list before me of sixen ships constructing, or nearly completed, on the
clyce, and which active imagination, or stout
southern mendacity, sfirm to be "the Confederate
Navy." The chief of these are three large ships,
frightes, completing by the Napiers for the Tarkish
Government, the contract price for which is about
four million dollars. Mesers, Caird of Greenock
have just hunched a fine ship, the Americas she is
for the Nord-Deutsche-Lloyds of Bremen. The same
firm is building for the American and Hamburg
steam Packet Company, inso two mail steamers
or England and France, in connection with two
rallway companies; and five paddle wheel steamers
for the home trade. Other strips are being built for
the mail services between Glasgow and Belfast, also the mal service between Glasgow and Belfast, also by the Aspiers. This firm is also building for Den-nulk, which has good reason to fear that the soveted Schleswig, with its seaboard and harbors, will be antened by "Germany" when the pretext has been sufficiently nursed, and occasion serves. I have no reason to could the good faith of the statements here made. They play havor with the Confederate navy—and so, perhaps, may not be accepted without some loyal American skepticism.

The Canal at Vicksburg.—There is reason to believe that the canal which was constructed back of Vicksburg, Miss., by our forces, but abundaned because the low water of the river prevented its filling, is nevertheless a success. At least, so the Robels tink. The Vicksburg Catizen of the 4th inst. complains that "neither the military nor city powers have taken any measures to fill up the ditch which was dug by the Unionists last Spring, for the jurpose of turning the river away from that city. Allusion is made to some local jeslousies, by which is appears there are parties on the other side of the river who are unfriendly to the proposed change in the channe, thinking thereby to eventually secure the former insurance trade of Vicksburg for another and rival locality. It is said that the first rise in the the fermer immense trade of Vicksburg for another and rival locality. It is said that the first rise in the river will complete the new channel, and leave Vicksburg some three or four miles inland. At last accounts the upper river was riving, and it is not impossible that sufficient water may soon some down to wash out the artificial channel."

THE CHIPPEWA INDIANS .- A number of Chipnews Indian chiefs are now in St. Paul, Minn., ec terring with Col. Thompson relative to his plan for their removal beyond Leach Lake. The matter is yet under advisement, but there is little doubt of their removal, whether they will it or not, and feeling against them is too intense to be allayed by any other course.